



Impact assessment on the economic structure of the urban hierarchy of Kermanshah – Iran

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Abstract

Focus on political, economic, cultural city of Kermanshah, the reasons for moving to the city, and consequently, it is natural population growth. This part of the urban hierarchy Rule out - as far And despite the high potential for job creation in the province are Because of the unbalanced distribution of population, the potential of the whole province is not to be used, So that today we face the problem of high unemployment in the province. In this paper, the hierarchy of the city of Kermanshah To study its effects on economic structure of employment in the province explains In this paper Methods bit - Analysis and Statistics, with reference to the population and the use of hierarchical models of urban location quotient (LQ), Urban hierarchy and its impact on the province's economic structure has been analyzed. The results indicate that the rank-size hierarchy in Kermanshah city did not follow the first rule is governed by the city. Unbalanced distribution of population in the entire province that make optimal use of the capacity of the city to avoid other employment Unemployment and thus should be spread across the whole province.

Introduction

Expanded rapidly in recent decades, cities and large towns have become. The spread of cities in developing countries is more acute. Meanwhile, the rapid growth of urbanization in the world, there is a balance in all areas but mainly in major cities and capitals (Nazarian, 2008, 151) Iran is not an exception in the last fifty years and more quickly to cities and urban population growth and increasing urbanization has Uneven growth of urban population growth and urbanization, and this is not just a result of natural population growth but also land reform, rural to urban migration, social change - economic Revenue from oil and focus on policies that have an impact on the capital and provincial centers. Balanced or unbalanced urban growth can check them out a little (population) or the quality (importance of their role) with a formula down In groups 1, 2, 3, 4, and ... We classify the so-called urban hierarchy is known. Much less

variation between urban classes in order to reduce their number is less Otherwise the urban hierarchy of regular and irregular urban hierarchy that reflects the urban poor and urban planning is ugly The causes of urban problems, including the problem of housing, land speculation, features of environmental pollution, unemployment and social and cultural issues and service problems ... Are Because of the impact of irregular urban hierarchy that takes In this paper the economic situation in the urban hierarchy effects on employment and economic structure of the province of Kermanshah turn And employment-related indicators, it is indicative of the economic quality (Citwan, 2009:116). Many scholars and the development of economic science, the employment index measured by pulse rate, health or economic stagnation and misery can be considered In this view, unemployment, recession, inflation and poverty





are interconnected to each other and their interaction can lead to total collapse of the national economy. (Mohammadi and Salt, 2003, 613) In addition, scholars of economics and economic development planners, the study population is employed in three sectors, agriculture, industry and services is very important Identifying the contribution of each of the working population in each area of the building, its economy can be realized and essential for the economic future of the area be designed. In general, we can say: the size of the regional economy is better and faster than the population employed in industry and services sectors will increase (Comfort, 2010, 34). Homogeneous region, a territory of the characteristics of the area (Hall, 2008, 40). Regional development, based on the theoretical principles of urban development and urban system is located And the presence of natural resources and basic activities associated with that resource will form the main pillars of regional development (Friedmann2000, 120). There is no doubt that regional development should be increased where Helping the district to be stopped, and where it is safe for humans and nature (Honjo, 2010, 325). Accordingly, economic assets, organizational structure, institutions, and foreign relations, elements of regional development mechanisms have been introduced (Lakshmanan, 2000, 38).

The importance and necessity of Today, the influence of several factors that generally cause the center of gravity and a network of locations or irregular urban hierarchy is The surrounding areas are severely affected. Economic development and human interference in the formation of a new order and spatial organization of T has proposed a new global The study of the attitudes and classify them in the same order and system of organic links Between them is not possible (Nazarian,2008, 157)

The population growth of cities, especially in developing countries has attracted attention to urban problems (Iranian Statistics Center,2009:66). Today, the focus of policy, distribution and population control in large cities is toned and has appeared in most countries. With all the problems of the world today has boundaries that can not be ignored. Today, many

of the city's role in the social and cultural influences are everywhere. So imagine the optimal size of cities with regard to factors such as the relationship of the costs and benefits of the Increase the problems and benefits of increasing the threshold of a new stage of its legal activities, are not easyThus, the optimal size of the whole concept finds itself in a hierarchical system. The problem of optimal distribution of urban population in a hierarchical system is more rational and more efficient than the optimal size of the city. The best way to organize a small space hierarchy. Because of the balanced distribution of population, activities, functions, services and ... Is the development of different ways of life in different geographic environments is. The need to address urban hierarchy in Kermanshah province, determine social status - economic, political, cultural and ... Every city in the province and reaching knowledge hierarchical position Cities And efforts to provide solutions and new strategies to improve the urban hierarchy and achieving balanced development and economic base of the city of Kermanshah Province.

Literature

History of the World

Nearly a century Avyr Bach relationship with the cities they discussed the order or sequence. Following this scientific issue relations size and Rank in year 1926 by Lvtka (lotka) were used, and finally the years 1941 and 1949, these types of cities by Georges Kyngsly Zipf george (kingsley zipf) fully formulated, and the action is . The formula of the form (($P_n = P_1 * 1 / N$ or simply ($P_1 = (P_2 * 2) = P_3 * 3 = P_4 * 4 = P_n * n$) is introduced, relationships, urban size and rank them will be discussed. several studies in different regions of the world to offer this theory was started. Ayzard (isard) in 1956 in the United States of America, Stuart (ctjr.stewart) to 72 countries in 1958, Jim Barry (j.beery) 1961 for 38 countries, and many other different countries scientists tested this theory.

Literature in Iran

Nazarian in 1359 (the distribution of settlement in the Hierarchical Network AHAR) and Tabriz as the main hub of the area of study focuses on the settlement of The role of this office to prove Ahar and services. Hosseinzadeh Brave in his article ((urban hierarchy in the Middle East))





believes that the process of urbanization in national spaces, the Middle East, influenced by historical conditions, and the impact of external factors. Trust in an article titled ((metropolitan area network) Iran) historical analysis - the process of national development and urban regimes in Iran over the past century offers He utilizes historical and statistical evidence to the capitalist economy and a harmonious relationship between urban and rural consumer culture collide going And the development and creation of space in the polar areas, and the dependence structure of the world capitalist system Factors such as the current atmosphere in the country knows. It should be noted that so far as the "economic impact assessment of Kermanshah urban hierarchy structure" in the study area has been done.

The theoretical study

Other planned activities incidental to set the agenda for future access to the collection is not considered, But the process of making a set of Interoperability is no beginning or ending (Field and McGregor2010, 14) Theoretical understanding of the subject, in terms of expanding the horizons of research and development work in general clearly more research, especially in achieving the realization of the basic assumptions of utmost importance(Wheeler,2013:53).In most of these studies is to provide theoretical foundations The results of the study have been the subject being studied.

Theory of urban hierarchy system

Urban hierarchy system, which is derived from the theory of central place in its simplest form is shown using mathematical tools. Since the class number and variety of activities that the city offers is determined Usually a direct relationship between the number and variety of activities and population are, therefore, can be said that the city is located on the upper floors, there are more people. The city is located on the first floor, is the smallest city in the urban hierarchy And city located in the floor, which is the size of the urban system (Drkvsh, 2013, 88).

Central Place Theory

German word translation is the central place of the city as a place in which it is mentioned (Harvey, 2008, 255). This theory is the first time

in 1933 in a book by Walter Krystalr central location in the southern part of Germany and is one of the most practical models of structured settlement In most cases, social development programs - has affected the country's economy. The main goal of the central place theory explained hinterland settlements and their spatial organization (Shkvyy2009, 380). According to this theory, service activities can be divided into several different forms But any way you can classify these activities will typically contain many different levels. Service centers at all levels, both large and small cities and towns and villages are found And most services are usually situated in the city. Here are the main services in their villages and superior service can be found only in large city (Jalali, 2010, 9). The amplitude threshold and demand work together to determine whether the provision of goods and services in a profitable position or not? Without understanding the implications of the model is the central place that the plan is not complete by any means. Krystalr central place theory, two key concepts for understanding human behavior in space and the logical hierarchical Sls-h centers Ntgahy platform or domain name that is Ahead Threshold, the minimum population needed to support economic activity. Proportion to the rarity and value of the goods and services they have different thresholds (Vanel,2013:23). Because of a scarcity of goods and services is generally higher value. By increasing the threshold necessary for their survival, and their scope provides. This threshold also find the number of inhabitants and the consumer's income is Amy (huge, 1381, 72). Some believe that the traditional economic model of central place Krystalr more countries corresponded to the cities surrounding agricultural areas closely related to them (Henderson, 2005, 158).

Basic economic theory

Theoretically, the economy is divided into two parts. Basic and non-basic work activities. Basic activities, activities that are outside the scope of goods and services to the export economy Or the goods and services they provide to people who have come from outside the economic boundaries. Non-basic activities are those that provide the economic needs of the residents (Azimi,2008:66). Activities or consequential



non-basic goods and services over the issue do not No, but both production and the local market. Usually increases based activities in a region, the region's income increases. This increase has led to increased demand for goods and services within the And thus lead to increased activity in the region was non-base. Conversely, a decline in basic, low-income area and the demand for non-basic activity is diminished Thus, the basic operations are considered the major driver of change in the effect they have on the local economy (Ziarit, 2010, 175). Development of a region, it is marked not only by physical resources, but also by the sources ((entity)) also occurs (Stroper, Scott, 2005, 220) Institutions, regulations and rules of economic action based on economic culture and traditions of the local industry in each region (Kratke, 2008, 120). Some people believe that effective regional development policy should Just apply the developed world, and five light sources, institutions, processes, culture and foreign relations in the framework of the counting (Boisier, 2008,48). Involved in planning complex biological question that is considered the most

important parts. Urban areas as milestones in human societies, people and material objects were Gathering Center Examples of various aspects of this type of space are aggregated to form and re-viewed (Madani Pour, 2006, 89). The main aim of combining knowledge of economic studies, economic evaluation and prediction of the future economic viability of the local economy In this way we can to anticipate the development of Crystallization space - physical incarnation took it in good shape (Todaro, 2009, 248).

The study area

Province with an area of about 24,400 square kilometers in the West Between 33 degrees and 36 minutes to 35 degrees 15 minutes north latitude and 45 degrees 24 minutes east longitude is 48 degrees and 3 minutes(ohamad,2009:46).The State of Northern Kurdistan, East Hamedan, Lorestan in the South East, the South and West Ham are limited to Iraq. Kermanshah has a total of 14 city has a population of 1,879,385. The capital city of Kermanshah Province, with a population of 800,090 (Moradi, 2010, 27).

Situation in the province divisions. Source :Ministry of house,2015:66





Materials and Methods

Data collection is the beginning of a process in which the researcher will collect library data field And the inductive method to compress them using classification and analysis concerned with Hypotheses have been developed and evaluated, and their judgment is final And answer the research question they will be relied upon (Hafez nia, 2005, 162). This type of sampling - the application of the quantitative methods - analytic hierarchy process "to identify, analyze, plan" is. The population of Kermanshah province is used. Required information to form library, using straw Myda Census and Statistics, data were collected at different periods. And then using quantitative models (Karl Zipf, Arthur Asmaylz and statistical methods for categorical difference), the city arranged a series of province were analyzed And then using the location quotient (LQ) to investigate the effects of the economic structure of employment in the urban hierarchy discussed.

Results

After the data of Statistics, the population of the city of Kermanshah Province, yearbooks and census data were collected The use of quantitative models (Karl Zipf, Arthur Asmaylz and classical statistical difference), the province began to survey the urban hierarchy of the findings obtained:

A) pattern Karl Zipf

The English scientist urban hierarchy that is organized in this way, the largest and most

populous city of the country, a region or put Certainly one of the cities and towns of Group 2 or Group 3 grade 2 or grade 3 or grade 4 about the town and cities of the first cities must have a population of about 4 And functional strength and its hinterland, and the formula is as follows (Mostofi al 2007, 147 and 148):

$$P_1 = 2P_2 = 3A_3 = 4P_4 = \dots NP_N$$

To prove this case, we measure the following:

1- Kermanshah city with a population of 800,090 people in 1385 as the first town Or index is considered that half of it is the figure of 400,045 people and a third of its 266,696 inhabitants and one quarter is equal to the number 200022, and so forth.

2- As the second city of Islamabad, which should have a population of 400,045, while in 85 years, has a population of 91,248 people. So this year, less than 1/8 has a population of Kermanshah.

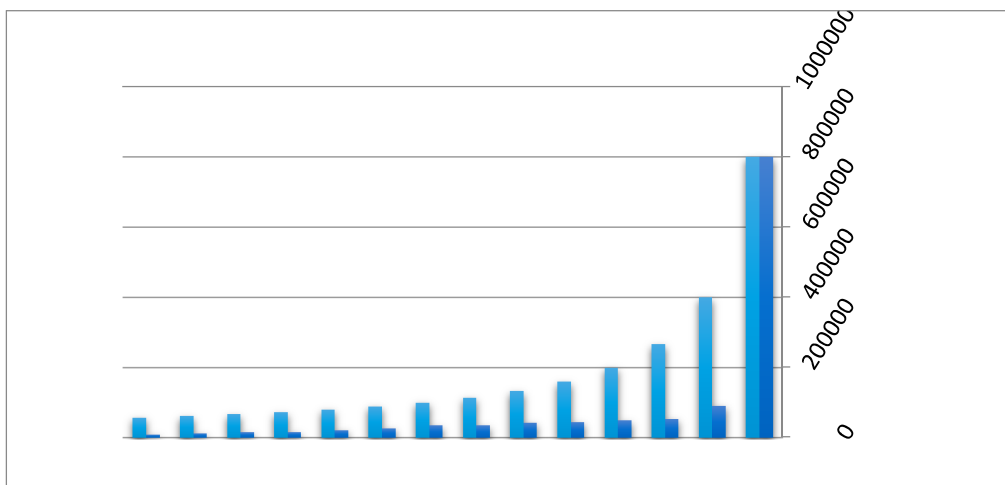
3- Harsin with a population of 53,731 people, in the same year, approximately 1/15 the city has a population of Kermanshah.

4- Kangavar with a population of 48,978 people this year, less than 1/16 the city has a population of Kermanshah.

5- songhor with a population of 44,944 people, in the same year, approximately 1/18 the city has a population of Kermanshah

Other cities in the Figure (1)) is visible. As you can see from the chart, the urban hierarchy of the province is an irregular pattern(Masoumi,2006:44)

Figure 1: The hierarchy of the model city of Kermanshah Karl Zipf. Source: authors 2014
ravansae ghasr gilán paveh sarpol sahneh javan songhor kangavar harsin eslamabad Kermanshah
salas dalaho





B) pattern Eltor Asmaylz

This method is based on statistical intervals ceiling population, urban population, and classify the age and developmental stage of each group in one place In the formation of physical space, administrative power, influence, service, troubleshooting and validation of urban influence is profound. The classification of cities 2-5 thousand in the urban cities of the thousands of youth 5-20, 20-100 thousand cities in the early stages, the cities of 100-500 thousand in the year, to 500 cities. a million and a maturity stage of development, cities with populations of over one million people in the name of or metropolis (metropolis are the). If there is a hierarchy of regular metropolitan cities and urban population must exist a reasonable relationship The province as in the case of irregular shaped so that the

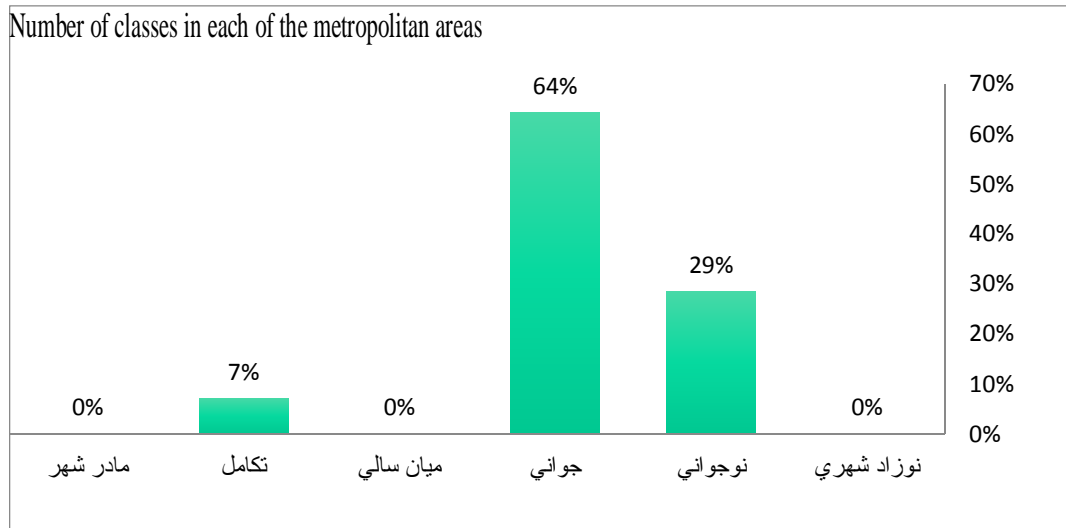
number 4 and the equivalent of 57/28% of the cities in Group 20-5 thousand, equivalent to 9 of 29/64 percent in urban areas (20-100) thousands And only one city (Kermanshah) group (500,000 to 1,000,000) people were However, approximately 93% concentrated in the cities and towns of groups 20-5 and 20-100 thousand thousand population, and youth who are at the stage of rapid growth of population in rural development and birth of new cities is. Hierarchical role and function without their towns, before and after, and all this province stands revealed disorganization in the hierarchy shown in the table below is disorder (Table 1 and Figure 2). On a fairly regular urban hierarchy should be a reasonable relationship between the number of cities and population groups at regular intervals throughout the class mentioned, there is.

Table 1: Status of urban hierarchy based on patterns province Eltor Asmaylz. Source: authors 2015

<i>Percentage of total</i>	<i>The number of cities</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>	<i>Class City</i>	<i>Row</i>
0	0	2 - 5	<i>Urban Baby</i>	<i>1</i>
28/57	4	5 - 20	<i>Adolescence</i>	<i>2</i>
64/29	9	20 - 100	<i>Young</i>	<i>3</i>
0	0	100 -500	<i>The year</i>	<i>4</i>
7/14	1	500-1000000	<i>Maturity and development.</i>	<i>5</i>
0	0	1000000 Top	<i>Mother City</i>	<i>6</i>
100	14	<i>Total</i>		



Figure 2: Status of urban hierarchy based on patterns province Eltor Asmaylz



C) Statistical methods for categorical difference
The scientific method of using statistical formulas to the population, especially the urban cities of the country with the largest population with the lowest population must be And the cities of the province in general and statistical grouping will be applicable (Mostofi al 2007, 52).

First, the most populous city, and the most sparsely populated provinces (Kermanshah 8825 population of 800,090 and Salas Babajani).

$$R = \text{Max}(p) - \text{Min}(p)$$

Step Three: Dad of classes or groups, using the formula Astvrjs:

$$K = 1 + 3.3 + \text{Log}N$$

Step Four: Determine the class difference:

$$H = \frac{R}{K}$$

Step Five: The State of the matrix and divided city:

$$14 = 5 \log 3/3 + 1 \quad K =$$

The class difference:

$$H = \frac{R}{K} = \frac{791265}{5} = 158253$$

The results indicate that the component cities category, not regular matrix in between the first floor and top floor, there is no point in urban.

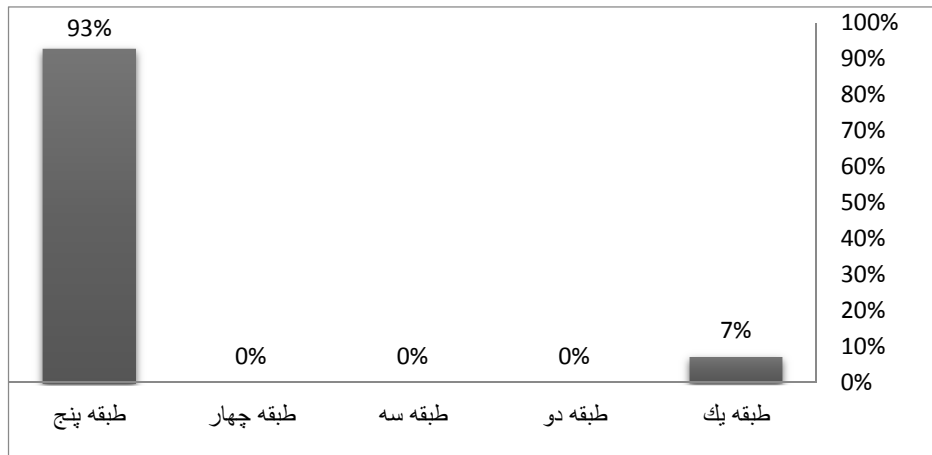
So that all the cities of Kermanshah, Kermanshah on the first floor and the first floor is located in the city.

In a way analogous to the spatial imbalances are seen in Table 2 and Figure (3)

Table 2: Hierarchy of Kermanshah city based on class difference was statistically. Source: authors,2014

by city	percent	the number of cities	groups of the population	Row
Kermanshah	15/7	1	641837-800090	1
-	-	-	483584-641837	2
-	-	-	325331-483584	3
-	-	-	167078-325331	4
All cities in the province of Kermanshah.	85/92	13	8825-167078	5
14	100	14	-	Total

Kermanshah province based on equal distribution of class. Source:authors,2014



After using all three methods (Karl Zipf, Arthur Asmaylz and statistical methods in a class difference), it was found that the urban hierarchy in the province does not follow a certain order, At this stage of the economic impact of the irregularities in the structure of employment in this province, we have.

Several factors affect the economic structure, one of which is the urban hierarchy The following methods of spatial index (LQ) the economic structure of the province, irregular urban hierarchy, we.

Spatial coefficient (L.Q)

In this study, basic and non-basic activities in the cities of Kermanshah province location quotient (LQ) is used (Table (3)). This method is used to identify the different parts of the base and one of the most popular theory is based economy. Particular emphasis on the separation of basic theory and other activities as may be considered non-basic activities. Model (LQ) or spatial index

is obtained from the following equation:(Ministry of house,2015:62)

$$LQ_i = \frac{e_i}{\frac{\sum e_i}{\sum E_i}}$$

In which:

LQ_i: employment location quotient area (urban area) in part (i)

e_i: work in the area i

E_i: employment in country i

Σe_i: total employment in the region

ΣE_i: total employment in

If your area is LQ = 1 Kfast.

If 1 LQ>, the region is exporting its working force and its basic activity or reflects the underlying economics

And if 1 LQ <, the region is a net importer of labor employed and the amount of non-economic activities is a basic or subordinate (Ministry of house, 2013, 104).

Table 3: Economic Structure of Kermanshah using location quotient (LQ). Source: The authors,2015

Services	Industry	Agriculture	Section Index	City	Row
39/49	52/21	1/29	Percent of employment	Eslam abad	1
02/1	67/	61/1	(Location quotient (LQ(



3/65	72/25	98/8	Percent of employment	paveh	2
35/1	8/	44/	Location quotient (LQ(
05/34	14/32	81/33	Percent of employment	Salas&babagani	3
7/	03/1	83/1	Location quotient (LQ(
1/65	9/22	8/11	Percent of employment	javanrood	4
35/1	74/	61/	Location quotient (LQ(
35/24	88/13	78/61	Percent of employment	dalahoo	5
5/	41/	38/3	Location quotient (LQ		
95/39	85/19	2/40	Percent of employment	ravansar	6
83/	61/	22/2	Location quotient (LQ		
34/54	52/21	14/24	Percent of employment	Sarpol zahab	7
12/1	67/	33/1	Location quotient (LQ		
69/35	73/18	57/45	Percent of employment	sonqhor	8
72/	58/	5/2	Location quotient (LQ		
22	39/14	61/63	Percent of employment	Sahneh	9
45/	45/	5/3	Location quotient (LQ		
21/75	46/8	33/16	Percent of employment	Ghasre shirin	10
56/1	25/	88/	Location quotient (LQ		
33/61	23/25	44/13	Percent of employment	kermanshah	11
27/1	8/	72/	Location quotient (LQ		
51/46	45/23	05/30	Percent of employment	kangavar	12
95/	74/	66/1	Location quotient (LQ		
82/40	3/15	89/43	Percent of employment	Gilan gharb	13
83/	48/	38/2	Location quotient (LQ		
98/40	26/32	76/26	Percent of employment	harsin	14

83/	03/1	44/1	Location quotient (LQ		
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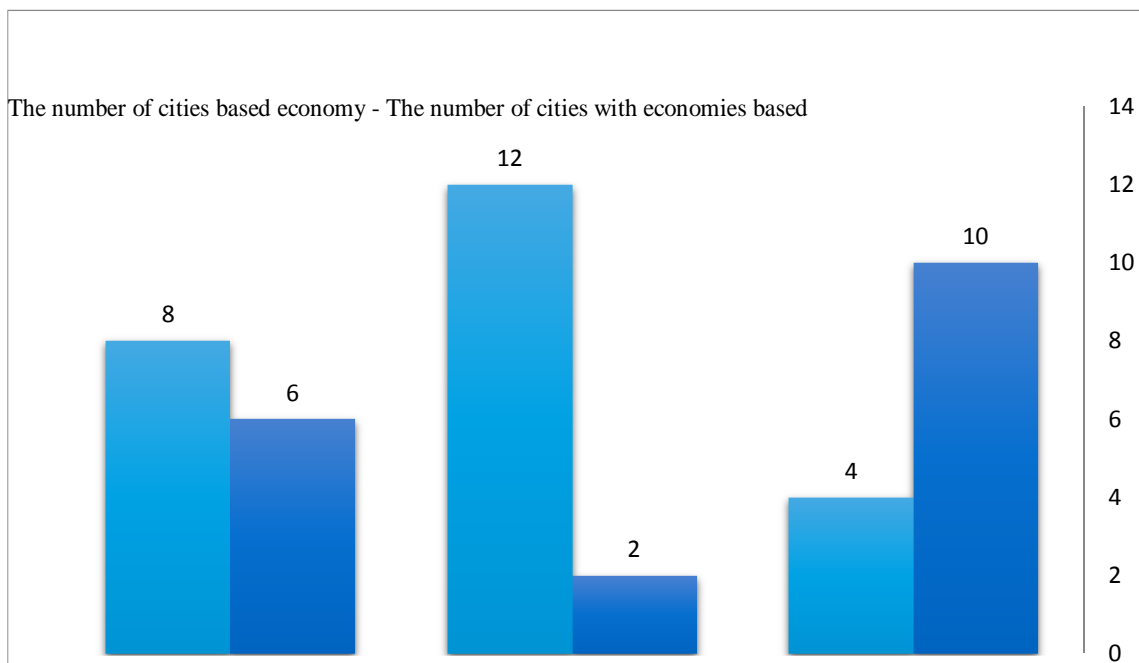
We can get the results from the above table that the total specific compatibility between population and employment potential in different economic sectors (agriculture, industry and services) is not found in the cities of Kermanshah

Province, As a part of a city's economic base and other commodity exporters, but in spite of having the capacity to But the economies of importing basic goods sector is concerned (Table (4)). (Plan and programming organi Zation,2015,62)

Table (4): the economic structure of the province (cities separately in each section). Source: The authors

Whole towns		Cities based economies (according to different economic sectors(Cities with basic economics (based on different economic sectors(Economic sectors	row
Based non	Based				
4	10	DA - peers - Qsrshyryn - Kermanshah	ISLAMABAD - Salas - Dalaho - Ravansar - e Zahab - falcon - Scene - Kangavar - Gillan - Harsin	Agriculture	1
12	2	ISLAMABAD - DA - peers - Dalaho - Ravansar - e Zahab - falcon - Scene - Qsrshyryn - Kermanshah - Kangavar - Gillan West	Salas-harsin	Industry	2
8	6	DTP - Dalaho - Ravansar - falcon - Scene - Kangavar - Gillan - Harsin	ISLAMABAD - DA - peers - e Zahab - Qsrshyryn - Kermanshah	Services	۳

Figure (4): the province's economic structure (in terms of number of cities in each section). Source: authors,2015





Discussion and Conclusion

Today, the identification and analysis of residential space as an essential condition of the substrate is important for planning. Density and concentration of population and activities, and consequently the spatial inequalities - where one of the fundamental problems in recent years in the form of uneven settlement system is manifested in the geographical space. There is such a focus on the national level - the reflection of the regional disparities in economic centralization of functions - it can be caused by a result of social forces operating system focus - focus on the location management as it should be noted that in the province of Kermanshah, a city in the province of dominant role and most of the facilities and services on the one hand, this enormous wave of immigration to the side and out the other, causing a discontinuity in the hierarchy is. Using the models used in the study, it was shown that the spatial structure of urban networks under natural conditions, historical,

political and economic factors that shaped the. These factors and significant role to play in current spatial structure of skewed and unbalanced. In the third model, we can check the status hierarchy of the province is not appropriate. The first pattern is true in that city as a metropolis and Kermanshah provinces of all the economic, political, social and put out. Kermanshah is located between the second and third large city. Cities, second, third, fourth and balanced as other cities are roughly balanced. In the next article, we place the quotient (LQ) cities in the province, indicating that it was made amorphous state hierarchy. In particular, the compatibility between population and employment potential in different economic sectors (agriculture, industry and services) in the cities of the province can not be observed. As a part of a city's economic base and commodity exporters, but despite having a part in that capacity, but the economies of importing basic goods sector is considered.

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